





FOR PRESIDENT,  
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,  
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,  
OF OREGON.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1860.

[From the Lexington Statesman.]  
Grand Mass Meeting of the Democracy.

The Democracy of the Ashland District will hold a grand mass meeting at some point, probably in the vicinity of Lexington, at an early date. Measures will be taken for the accommodation of a vast assemblage of the people, and cordial invitations are extended to the Democracy of the whole State. The most distinguished speakers of the party will be present, and every attraction offered in the shape of intellectual discussion and captivating oratory. It will be an occasion of rare interest, and will congregated an immense crowd.

Due notice will be given hereafter of the time and place.

[From the Maysville Express.]  
GREAT POLITICAL DEBATE.  
The National Democracy Challenge all Parties.

FREE DISCUSSION.  
Squatter Sovereignty Brought to the Test of Reason and the Constitution.

As the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty is manifestly the great issue in the pending Presidential contest, the friends of Breckinridge and Lane, the representatives of the constitution and the equality of the States, and the equal rights of all citizens, as the symbols of everlasting Union, propose to hold a public discussion, at the Court House, in Maysville, commencing on Monday, Sept. 10, 1860, and invite and challenge the orators of all the opposing parties in Kentucky to participate in the debate on fair and equal terms according to parliamentary rules and the observances of polite and courteous discussion. It is proposed that the debate, if desired, shall run on from day to day, till all parties be fairly heard. This challenge is offered respectfully and in good faith; and may be answered through the Eagle and other organs of other parties. The friends of Breckinridge will be responsibly represented, and hope the friends of Bell, Douglas, and Lincoln, will place their strongest men in the arena.

Mr. Breckinridge and His Assaults.

Few men occupying the position of Presidential candidate have been more causelessly and bitterly assailed than Mr. Breckinridge. Standing upon an impregnable platform, fortified by a political record invulnerable to just attacks, and sustained by a personal character beyond the reach of honest impeachment, he is yet the object of accusations which involve his personal honor and loyalty as a citizen. He is charged with heinous political crime and treason, his name coupled with that of Cataline, Burr, and Arnold. Now the friends of Mr. Breckinridge have met these slanders by unqualified denunciation, and we should be content with such denials as long as they were circulated upon mere newspaper authority. But we regret to notice of late higher encouragement to this unjust warfare. Words have fallen from high sources seconding, in qualified terms, it is true, but substantially approving these assaults. Mr. Douglas, now engaged in a regular canvass, takes occasion to attack Mr. Breckinridge, misrepresents his positions, and perverts his language. Mr. Crittenden lately said Mr. Breckinridge is at the head of a disunion party. We now submit that, in our humble judgment, Mr. Breckinridge should be heard in his own defense.

We respect the dignity of an American statesman; we appreciate the repugnance of many men to seeing a Presidential candidate enter the arena of personal struggle; but we do not think there is any obligation upon any man to remain silent when thus assailed. We know these charges to be utterly false; all Mr. Breckinridge's friends know them to be beneath contempt; but there are men who may be deceived, and it is proper that their denunciation should come from the highest source. We hope, therefore, Mr. Breckinridge will tear the seal from his lips, trample upon the shackles of propriety, which thus make him the silent victim of charges, so false and infamous, and himself tell his countrymen the injustice and wrong done him.

Lincoln and the Republican party, and Breckinridge and the Yancey party, have shaken hands and conspired on this subject.—(Territorial question).—Louisville Democrat.

The Democratic party, represented by Breckinridge and Lane, is the only political organization in the country, says the Statesman, which has met the Republicans upon every question, and taken issue with them upon every principle of their creed. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas both repudiate the Dred Scott Decision, both favor the exclusion of slavery from the Territories, and both advocate a policy which will forever prevent the admission of another slave State in the Union. Mr. Breckinridge is diametrically opposed to each and both. Douglas and Lincoln each deny to slavery the protection guaranteed by the Constitution judicially construed. Mr. Breckinridge maintains it. Lincoln is a bold Republican, Douglas a Free-soil Squatter, Bell a dodger, and Breckinridge a true Democrat. The people will understand all this before November.

How stands "John Smith" upon this issue?

"John Smith" has no issue.—Commonwealth Neighbor! How do you know?

## The Issues.

It is fresh in the recollection of all, that in the canvass of 1850, the Democratic and Opposition parties of Kentucky occupied substantially the same position upon the question of slavery in the territories. Both repudiated the squatter sovereignty doctrines of Douglas, and both favored Congressional protection to slavery in the territories, should a necessity therefor ever arise. Last winter in the Legislature, the Democratic members re-indorsed these positions, as did also the Opposition, members by an unanimous vote. The Opposition in order still further to attest their unwavering fidelity to the principle, voted for Hon. Joshua F. Bell for United States Senator, chiefly because of his known devotion to it; and, not satisfied to rest there, voted for the Opposition introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Burnam, of Madison, demanding, in substance, the immediate protection to slavery in the territories—being substantially the position assumed by Senator Brown, of Mississippi.

The platform of the Democratic Convention of the 8th of January last, is identical as to principles with the resolutions passed by the Convention which nominated Breckinridge and Lane. They are the same in substance as those voted for by the entire delegation from Kentucky in the Charleston Convention, and which were repudiated by the friends and supporters of Mr. Douglas. They are also in accordance with the resolutions passed by the Senate of the United States at its last session; known as the Davis resolutions, for which every Democratic Senator North and South voted, with the exception of Mr. Pugh and Mr. Douglas, and which were supported by all the Southern Senators of both political parties.

We find in the space of one short year that the Opposition party, having assumed a new name, are content to ignore these principles, and to declare simply as a motto, which nobly opposes, "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws;" for even Lincoln is for the Union upon his basis, and for the enforcement of such laws as he believes constitutional, holding, however, that the fugitive slave law, &c., are not constitutional enactments.

The Democratic party has administered the government, with the exception of short intervals, for half a century. They have enacted, the laws and established the policy of the country, which, under their management has passed from a weak to a strong power. Within that period they have conducted its wars, negotiated its treaties, and added to our territories an immense area, including Texas, California, &c., &c. If the Opposition platform, therefore, indorses anything, it must be the wisdom of Democratic policy and Democratic legislation. The people, however, will not put up with such vague generalities. They demand a clear expression of principles from each political party.

The views of Mr. Douglas are wholly inadmissible; and not only at war with the position of the Democracy of Kentucky, but also with the Cincinnati platform and with the constitution as expounded by the Supreme Court.

The Cincinnati platform contains the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, voting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Language could not be more explicit. In our opinion it is not liable to a double construction. The right of the people of a territory (not of the Legislature) to exclude slavery is declared to exist when they come "to form a Constitution." If a constitution declares that every free white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years shall be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage, surely it could not be contended that they could vote prior to their arrival at the age designated, or that persons other than those of this specified class would be voters.

The doctrine that a Territorial Legislature can lawfully impair the right to property finds no warrant in the constitution. Congress cannot exclude slavery from the territories.—The Territorial Government is but the paid agent of the Federal Government, deriving all of its powers from the latter, and can perform no function which the parent government is forbidden by the constitution to exercise. Whatever doubts may have at one time existed in reference to the power of the Territorial Legislatures over the subject, all were removed by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. It will not be pretended, in Kentucky, that the right of property in slaves is inferior to that in any other description of property. Nor will it be contended, North or South, that the Territorial Legislature can lawfully exclude or abolish property in horses or cattle. How then can it do so in respect to slaves? The Abolitionist may answer by saying that slavery is but a "domestic institution"—and that property in slaves does not occupy as sacred a ground as other descriptions of property. But surely no conservative man—no Southern man at least—will give a feather's weight to such a reply.

The right of property being thus secured, thus sacred and inviolate, it is the duty of the Federal Government to see that its inferior and subordinate agent shall protect it when necessary against the assaults of those who would seek to molest it. This is a logical consequence from the position that slaves are property which may be lawfully held in the common Territories; and is moreover in perfect accordance with the doctrine laid down by the Supreme Court.

It is needless, we trust, in Kentucky, to argue to show that the Lincoln platform, which begins with the declaration that all men are created equal, &c., in the sense that negroes are politically the equals of the white race, is

utterly destructive in its tendencies. The position, too, that the normal condition of all the Territories is that of freedom, and that they must be kept in that condition by legislation, is utterly at war with all of our ideas of constitutional rights and guarantees, and its only tendency is to destroy the equality of the States, upon which the Union was formed. The Republican candidate has declared that a house divided against itself cannot stand—that the Union cannot exist half free and half slave States—that they must become all one or all the other.

Proceeding upon the fanatical idea that property cannot exist in slaves, the Republican organization not only refuses to recognize the binding obligations of the Constitution and the law which require the return of fugitives from labor escaping from the Southern States, but also refuses, through those whom it has elevated to power, to surrender fugitives from justice charged with enticing slaves to escape from their owners, upon the ground that slave-stealing is not a crime.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the canvass in Kentucky is the effort to show that John C. Breckinridge is a disunionist. We need scarcely stop to refute such a sentiment. Beginning public life in 1819—50 as a member of the Kentucky Legislature, he offered a series of resolutions, one of which is as follows: "Resolved, That Kentucky does not look to disunion as a remedy for any of the evils which threaten our peace, but she relies on the Constitution, and on the patriotism of the whole people, for a just and equal settlement of all the questions that disturb the country."

In connection with which was another, declaring, in the language of Washington, that "there will be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken the bonds" of the Union. Not less explicit are his speeches and writings from that time to the present. His letter of acceptance and his speech on the 18th of July at Frankfort breathe the same spirit. In the latter, justly indignant under the relentless persecution with which he is pursued, he exclaimed: "Fellow-citizens, as to the charge that the Convention to which I owe my nomination, or that the friends that support me, or that I myself am tainted with a spirit of disunion, how absurd must it seem to a Kentucky audience, and to a free citizen, who never did suspect or cherish a thought that was not full of devotion to the Constitution and the Union. [Much applause; a voice, 'We will always stand by you.'] But perhaps it would have been better, both on your behalf and mine, if I had refused to respond to the degrading accusation."

It is a source of gratification to his friends to know that no act, no word of his, has been or can be produced to sustain the groundless charge. The bug-bear of disunion is not now for the first time charged upon the Democracy. There has not been a Presidential canvass for many years, when it was not, with as little truth as now, brought against our party. The people understand such clamor and will dismiss it, as heretofore, as a slanderous imputation upon the party under whose lead the Republic has had such unparalleled growth and prosperity. It is now, as heretofore, the mission of the Democracy to build up and expand, not to destroy the Confederacy.

Were we disposed, we might with far more justice bring home the charge of disunion upon Mr. Bell. His has been truly an inconsistent record. Opposed to the repeal of the Missouri restriction and to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution as he was, he had, in 1850, when Breckinridge was striking for the Union, uttered the following sentiment:

"And when you present that issue to me, I say give me separation, give me disunion, give me anything in preference to a Union sustained only by power, by constitutional and legal ties, with out reciprocal trust and confidence; if our future career is to be one of mutual discord, of angry animosity and recrimination, give me rather separation with all its consequences."

We have but one word to add as to the regularity of the Convention which nominated Douglas. After the rejection of the regular delegates from Alabama, Louisiana, and other States, fifteen of the delegates from Kentucky (being a majority of six of our delegation) decided that the proceedings were so irregular and unauthorized as to forbid them from further participation with it, and they, therefore, refused longer to act, and did not afterwards act with it. The result showed that the nomination of Douglas by that body, and upon a platform wholly unsatisfactory to all of the Democratic States of the Union, was a foregone conclusion. But this result could never have been reached had each delegate to the Convention been permitted to express his individual opinion by his vote; nor, on the other hand, if the "unit rule" had been applied to the delegations of all the States. Uniformity in the method of casting the vote of each State, whether by the individual votes of the delegates, or the action of each delegation as a unit, would have proved equally fatal to Mr. Douglas and his platform.

It is not surprising, therefore, that we find the President and his Cabinet; every Democratic Senator in Congress except Mr. Pugh, of Ohio; three-fourths of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, and an overwhelming majority of the Democracy of the Southern States, enthusiastically supporting Breckinridge and Lane.

There are two sets of candidates for Presidential electors in Kentucky claiming to be Democratic, one espousing the cause of Breckinridge and Lane—the other that of Douglas and Johnson. The former have been presented by the regularly constituted authority of the party—its Convention on the 8th of January, and the State Central Committee appointed by that Convention. The latter were designated by a body styling itself a Democratic Convention which assembled at Louisville in obedience to the call of a newspaper organ advocating the claims of Mr. Douglas.

Having a sound platform, and a sound candidate, it only remains for the Democracy of Kentucky to rally to the standard upheld by her favorite son. To conclude with his own noble motto: THE CONSTITUTION AND THE

EQUALITY OF THE STATES! THESE ARE THE SYMBOLS OF EVERLASTING UNION. LET THESE BE THE RALLYING CRIES OF THE PEOPLE.

14th Judicial District—Official.

The following is the vote for Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney in the 14th Judicial District established at the last session of the Legislature. The returns are copies of those in the Secretary's office:

	For Judge.	For Com. Atty.
COUNTIES.		
Fowler	685	431
Bunch	610	459
Crittenden	750	554
Hopkins	726	616
Henderson	426	315
Livingston	435	215
Webster	349	374
Total	3546	2679

Breckinridge—A Disunionist.

Perhaps the most outrageous and uncalled for charge that has ever been made upon a clever man, says the Harrodsburg Press, is that John C. Breckinridge is a disunionist. This charge is made by the friends of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Bell in this State. Well, Mr. Breckinridge is a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people, and if he is disunionist, it is proper that the people shall know it. But we ask upon what basis is this charge made? Is there anything in the antecedents of Mr. Breckinridge to justify this charge? We think not. He has been before the people as a candidate for office—he has repeatedly been elected—his record is well known, and we call upon any Douglas or Bell man to point out to us anything in all the record of Mr. Breckinridge which can justify the charge that he is a disunionist. The platform upon which Mr. Breckinridge stands breathes no disunion—the friends who cluster around and near him—the friends who are willing to stand or to fall with him, have no hearts for disunion. John C. Breckinridge has fought with all the ardor of youth, and all the energy of manhood to crush out and beat down the miserable heresies of Know-Nothingism, Black Republicanism, and Abolitionism. Is there anything like disunion in this? Take him in the social walks of life, and he is worth all the other candidates—take him as public man, and he has ever been found true and faithful to all the interests confided to his hands—place him on the rostrum, and none can surpass him in genuine eloquence—look at his bold, manly, undisguised countenance—full of philanthropy, full of kindness and benevolence—we ask, can any one seriously call John C. Breckinridge a disunionist.

A number of Douglas Squatters in Kentucky, says the Statesman, went to the polls on the 6th of August and voted for a Know-Nothing caucus nominee, a bitter Opposition partisan, aided to elect him to the best office in the State, went to Louisville, exulted with the Bell men over the result, and then met together and assumed to be the Democratic party of Kentucky! Whoever heard of such brazen impudence? Men who voted for a Know-Nothing nominee, joined the Opposition in glorification over an Opposition victory, and then set up claim to the organization and name of the Democratic party—reading out such men as Boyd, and Hise, and Powell, and Breckinridge, and Magoffin, and others, whom the Democracy of Kentucky have preferred to high places. Such proceedings can but excite the sneer of contempt from true Democrats.

Webster—Official—Clerk—McClarty, 191; Combs, 188; Buckley, 8; Allin, 2; Bolling, 7; Hopkins, 13.

Circuit Judge—Fowler, 349; Bunch, 374; Cook, 262.

Commonwealth's Attorney—Vance, 328; Lowe, 333; Ward, 278.

L. D. Orr was elected County Judge; C. W. Cook, County Attorney; N. N. Johnson, Sheriff; B. D. Winstead, Circuit Clerk; P. D. Clayton, County Court Clerk; W. T. Price, Coroner; J. D. Palmer, Surveyor; S. P. Shirley, Assessor; Stephen Timmons, Jailor; W. D. Bailey, Colonel; Frank Hardin, Lt. Colonel.

Wolf—Official—Clerk—McClarty, 204; Combs, 192; Bolling, 10; Hopkins, 3.

Judge—Peters, 310; Simpson, 113.

School Tax—For it, 394; against, 99.

Wm. Conington, County Judge; G. W. Cox, Circuit Clerk; W. F. Hanks, County Clerk; R. N. Nickle, Coroner; Jas. Cox, Sheriff; W. J. Rose, Assessor; Wm. M. Stamper, Surveyor; Jno. Shepherd, Jailor.

NATIVE WINE.—Dr. B. C. Snedaker, who lives on the Versailles pike, near this city, has presented us with a bottle of wine of his own manufacture, which those who are judges pronounce to be a pure and excellent article. We understand that Dr. S. has one of the finest vineyards in this section of the State, and is making large quantities of wine.

\$5000.—Maj. R. H. Wendover returned in the Shelby College Lottery, Class 392 (No. 3, 4, 27), in a certificate of halves; this identical certificate was taken in the hands of a gentleman at Bridgeport, and after powdering over it some time handed it back, and in so doing lost the half of \$5000. Be it remembered that a faint heart never won a fair lady nor a golden prize. aug21 w&t-wt

Gody's Lady's Book for September, full to repletion with fine engravings, fashion plates, useful and entertaining reading, and a little of everything interesting to the fair sex, is received. Those who are not subscribers ought to become so at once.

NEW FASHIONED SHOOTING IRONS.—We are requested by GEN. M. D. WEST, Q. M. G., to state that he has some five and six shooters, an improvement on Colt's revolvers, which he invites gentlemen to call and examine at his office. They are sent to him for sale, and will be sold at lower prices than such articles are usually valued at. Those in want of such articles are invited to call and buy. Our armory is already amply supplied, and our cannon battery will be erected, and guns unlimbered, whenever occasion requires.

To Dress Well.—Persons who wish to dress comfortably and elegantly, should always deal with a merchant who keeps the best quality and newest styles of goods—with a man who knows when a garment fits, and how to suit and please the taste of his customers. Such a merchant can be found at No. 4, Masonic Temple, Louisville. M. B. Swain has on hand a superb assortment of summer goods, from which a gentleman can supply his entire wardrobe in the most fashionable style of the season, and at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

A SICKLES CASE IN MT. STERLING.—On Tuesday last, a man named Kellar was killed at Mt. Sterling by another named Thomas. Thomas had suspected an improper intimacy between his wife and Kellar, and on Tuesday he found them together in the woods near the town, she sitting upon the ground holding Kellar's head in her lap, and combing his hair. Thomas drew his knife, and rushing upon Kellar, killed him on the spot.

King's County Insurance Company.—In our advertising column will be found an exhibit of the affairs of this company which shows it to be in a solvent and healthy condition. Mr. James M. Withrow, who is the agent in this city, is a shrewd and reliable business man, and we feel warranted in saying that he would have nothing to do with any company which was not sound and reliable. We advise those having property to insure (and every one having property ought to insure it) to give Mr. Withrow a call.

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"Honest Old Abe—Disunionist Old Jim."

This excellent piece of Southern wit, perpetrated by the Frankfort Commonwealth, and circulated by the Louisville Democrat, is just now exciting the risibles of both Yancey-fearers and Squatters. Acting under the orders of the Squatter chief, his followers in Kentucky are all joining the Opposition in denunciation of a Democratic President. Here, nevertheless, is what the Kentucky House of Representatives thought of James Buchanan, on the 12th January, 1860:

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky indorse the faithful, patriotic, and energetic manner in which James Buchanan, the present chief magistrate of the nation, has discharged the high trust reposed in him.

To this opinion JOHN A. FINN, C. S. ABELL, SAMUEL L. GEIGER, JOHN B. HUNTER, and EDWARD MASSIE, recorded their assent, as appears upon the House Journal. (Session 1859-60, pp. 283-4.)

And here is what the Kentucky Senate thought of James Buchanan on the 20th February, 1860:

Resolved, That we have confidence in the honesty, integrity, and ability of James Buchanan, our present distinguished Federal Executive, and we indorse his administration as sound, conservative, and national.

To this indorsement E. DUDLEY WALKER, WILLIAM B. READ, SAMUEL H. JENKINS, JOHN F. FISK, A. D. COSBY, and JAMES R. BARNICK recorded their names, as appears on the Senate Journal. (Session 1859-60, p. 627.)

What say Messrs. Walker, Read, and others, now, of the honesty, integrity, and ability of James Buchanan, and of the confidence he has in the Douglas platform to be inconsistent in every thing? Must a man eat his record *belly-up* before he can be a Simon-pure Squatter? "Honest old Abe—disunionist old Jim!" Oh, ye Yancey-fearers.

[From the Mt. Sterling Whig.]

H. J. Peters.

The suspense is over. B. J. Peters is elected to the Appellate Bench in place of Chief Justice Simpson. His majority will be in the neighborhood of 500. The mountain counties in the Sixth District done the work. Had Simpson made an effort, we do not question but what he would have been elected. This is all well enough in principle, but it *is* *not* *well*. Peters was not electing himself all the time he makes up his losses in other parts of the District, and is elected.

But we regret the defeat of Simpson as much as any one, being one of the most profound Judges and finished scholars in the State, peculiarly capacitated to adorn the position to which he aspired, we can yet not join in with some of our Opposition contemporaries in ridiculing the qualifications of Mr. Peters, by making him out a scoundrel. He is a Christian gentleman, a man of strict integrity, of unimpeachable honor, a man who had the benefit of a finished education, a man of industry and energy, who rose to wealth and position by his own unaided efforts, having commenced the world with nothing. As a sound and reliable lawyer, he ranks high among his brethren of the bar in this section, though he has not the brilliancy of many others. We do not question but what he is the peer in intellect and acquirements with any of his colleagues on the Bench to which he has been elected.

This much we







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